

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING \$1.00 PER LINE.
BY THOMSON & ROBERTS

THE DAILY GAZETTE IS AS FOLLOWS: CASH
IN ADVANCE: THE CITY, BY CARRIERS, PER YARD .15
MAIL, ONE YEAR, .40
THREE MONTHS, .40
SIX MONTHS, .40
A. M. THOMSON. W. G. ROBERTS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

For local matter, city notices, railroad directory, arrival and departure of mails, and market reports, see fourth page.

The News.

Now that the city quota is definitely known, all those concerned will doubtless throw off their apathy and give their undivided attention to filling it up. But a few days remain before the inexorable wheel of the Provost Marshal will begin its revolutions, unless the men are promptly furnished. It is high time for every man subject to draft to give the subject a little personal attention, as the quota, for all the wards, except the first, is large enough to make the chances of dodging rather slim. The city has voted a liberal bounty—let individuals directly concerned decide at once whether Janesville shall be disgraced with a draft or not. Let every man put his own shoulder to the wheel, for without the undivided efforts of every citizen, the quota cannot be filled.

By our latest dispatches this afternoon, it will be seen that Sherman's victorious army has taken up its line of march for the doomed city of Charleston. Exciting news from that quarter may be hourly expected.

Gold closed at 2044.

Governor Doty of Utah.—Warren Lealand, of New York, who has recently been making explorations among the gold and silver mines in our Pacific territories, was at Salt Lake City on October 11th. He speaks very pleasantly of life in Mormon land and remarks:

"Saw Governor Doty (Governor of the Territory) who is very active in developing the mines and agricultural resources of the country, improving roads, establishing postal routes, and is very popular with both Mormons and Gentiles."

Mr. Leland says that he danced with six wives of Brigham Young at a party given by Young to the legislature.

Dr. Norr, for the past sixty-three years President of Union College, is reported to be in very feeble health, and it is thought he cannot last much longer. Few men have attained so great an age, and few have so long retained their faculties as he. For more than half a century he has been one of the most active workers in the cause of education in this country, and perhaps no man has exerted a wider or better influence upon the young men of the country.

It is said, now that Wilmington is closed to the rebel trade, that attention will be wholly directed to Mexico, through which ports, it is claimed, sufficient cotton can be sent abroad to pay regularly the interest on rebel bonds, and keep a handsome balance on hand beside. The rebels assert that they have the money in London to meet the March and September payments.

Gen. Wool's health is said to be gradually failing, but he is diligently using his declining strength in the hope of finishing his "Memories" and other writings. It is to be hoped that his life may be spared to finish these works, for a man who has been so long in public life as Gen. Wool, must have much of interest to communicate.

INTELLIGENCE deemed reliable has reached Washington, that a new rebel privateer has left Nassau, heavily armed, to prey upon our commerce. The vessel is known as the Col. Lamb, and report says she is both swift and of staunch build. Her crew is mostly foreign, and numbers nearly 200.

Rumors of hog picking in Iowa, show that 28,000 have been cut up this winter at Burlington, 20,000 at Des Moines, 18,000 at Council Bluffs, and 32,000 at Keokuk, the latter place having put down much the largest number of any place in the state; so at least it claims.

The new seal of the State of Nevada is nine inches in circumference. The design represents the sun rising over mountains, a railroad train, a quartz mill, a tunnel, a man dumping ore, and a six mile team hauling rock. The motto is, "All for our country."

PACKING AT CHICAGO.—The beef and pork-packing season at Chicago is closed. During the seasons of 1864-'5, there were packed 92,350 cattle and 750,147 hogs, the former being an increase on last year of 22,322, and the latter a decrease of 15,512.

The Navy Department designs establishing a European squadron under Admiral Goldborough, and will largely increase the Brazil and East India squadrons. Father Welles seems determined to be ahead in preparing for the "next war."

Sorghum is now cultivated to a considerable extent in Orange county, N. Y. The best cultivated plots yielded about three hundred gallons of syrup per acre, worth now \$1.25 per gallon.

A TELEGRAPH message was sent, a few days since, from City Point to Chattanooga, with but a single repetition, and that at Pittsburgh. The distance is about two thousand miles.

The only daily papers in Wisconsin that have a regular correspondent at Madison during the session of the Legislature, are the Milwaukee News and the Janesville Gazette.

The World's Fair Royal letter mentions the arrival of large reinforcements for Sherman's army. The troops so far received are veterans.

Janesville Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 8.

JANESVILLE, WIS., THURSDAY, FEB. 2, 1865.

NUMBER 287.

State News.

The Winnebago Freeman states that Dr. Smith has sold his stone block, fronting 40 feet on Main street, for the handsome sum of \$3,000. The purchaser is a Mr. Hill, of California.—It also says Mr. Asa S. Watson of that place was stricken down almost instantly, on Wednesday last, by an apoplectic fit. He lay for three days apparently unconscious, but on Saturday symptoms of consciousness began to manifest themselves, and it is now thought he may recover his faculties and the use of his right limb, which was partially paralyzed.—The Madison correspondent of the Milwaukee News, bears that Col. Hobart, of the 21st Regiment, now with Gen. Sherman, has been promoted to a Brigadier General.

The wife of the late General Lander, favorably known to the public as Miss Davenport, the actress, will begin a theatrical engagement in New York on the 6th of this month. Miss Davenport left the stage at the time of her marriage, and we believe has not since appeared in public. She has proved herself more than ever worthy of public favor by her faithful and self-sacrificing labors for the past year or two as a volunteer nurse in the Port Royal military hospital.

A PRIVATE letter from a member of the 2nd Iowa infantry, dated in Arkansas, says: "1,200 rebels came to our lines yesterday to give themselves up. There is a Brigadier General with them. They will have to await a correspondence with the War Department. Gen. Carr has gone to Memphis to telegraph to Washington in regard to the matter. I think the rebel Brigadier will be pardoned, and the 1,200 rebels will come under the President's clemency proclamation."

The National Intelligencer says that among the manuscripts destroyed by the fire in the Smithsonian Institution were important papers, prepared by Dr. Leidy and Dr. Wood, of Philadelphia, and by Burdett Osten-Sacken, of Prussia. It is, however, expected that these can be replaced, as the authors no doubt have copies. Prof. Henry lost nearly all of his private papers and correspondence, among them a number of very important letters.

GENERAL MEADE.—The rumors that General Meade had been relieved from the command of the Army of the Potomac, are denied by him. He is said to have in his pocket a copy of a letter from General Grant, endorsing him as one of the ablest commanders in this war, and in all respects a thorough soldier. He says that the Senate may reject his nomination if it sees fit; that he and his children can stand on this letter forever.

JEFF. DAVIS' BRITISH PRESENT.—The Armstrong gun which was captured at Fort Fisher was the one which was presented by the manufacturer. Sir William Armstrong, to Jeff. Davis. A soldier describing it, says it "is by all odds the handsomest gun I ever saw, being entirely of twist wrought iron, and mounted on a magnificent solid mahogany carriage."

An officer just returned from Tennessee states that the Brigadier General Roddy has forsaken the rebel cause. He found means to communicate with our authorities, and procured a pardon from the President as a condition precedent to laying down his arms. His pardon was forwarded to General Thomas' headquarters by Mr. Lincoln.

The passenger train on the Galena Division of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, when near Cherry Valley station, was precipitated down a steep embankment fifty feet, completely wrecking five cars. Miraculous as it may appear, although three coaches were crowded with passengers, not a life was lost nor a limb broken.

THERE are indications of temperance revivals in various parts of the country. Old organizations are reappearing, and others are forming; all, however, looking to the employment of moral suasion rather than prohibitory legislation.

The free gift of \$51,000 in Government bonds to Vice Admiral Farragut has been completed by placing the bonds in his hands and transmitting to him the letter of presentation.

Says the Louisville Journal of the 23d inst.:—"The negro troops on the James river, a little below Chipley's Bluff, are many thousands in number. Without being able to speak from any personal observation, as to their fighting qualities, we can say that, in all their military evolutions and exercises, they have a most soldierly appearance. There are Kentucky and Charleston Railroad, which runs through Corinth, is entirely unoccupied by the rebels, except in straggling bands of guerrillas. All stories as to Hood's occupation of the place on his retreat are groundless. He did not approach it. He had information, doubtless, of General Dana's move from Memphis to cut the railroad south of it, and he has not yet come to that degree of foolishness as to walk into so obvious a trap. There is little reason to doubt that his army is at present quartered at Tuscaloosa, while he himself has gone over to Montgomery, to hold a consultation with Beauregard."

BAY RUM.—A pleasant, refreshing bath and cooling perfume. An excellent article for washing, especially in warm weather. FOR SALE. O. B. CURTIS. Peaple's Drug Store.

HAMMERS. The St. Louis street broker, who borrowed from a bank five thousand dollars in gold and then defrauded, has been arrested in Philadelphia.

OLD WINES AND LIQUORS for

Medical purposes, warranted pure, and can be relied upon in case of sickness, where no article is needed.

PHILADELPHIA DRUGSTORE.

Anecdotes of Farragut and Grant.

A Scotch traveler, who has recently visited the United States, furnishes to the Edinburgh Scotsman the following anecdotes: "Mr. Osborne (President of the Illinois Central Railroad) told me a story of Admiral Farragut and his son. They were on the Mississippi, and Farragut's fleet was about to pass Port Hudson, which was then held by the Confederates. Farragut's son, a lad of about twelve, had been importuning his father that he might be sent to West Point, where the military cadets are educated. Old Farragut said, 'I don't know how that would do; I am not sure whether you would stand fire.' Oh, yes, father, I could do that.' 'Very well, my boy, we'll try come up with you here.' The Admiral and his son went up together into the maintop, the old man had himself and the boy lashed to it, and in this way they passed Port Hudson. The lad never flinched while the shot and shell were flying past him. 'Very well, my boy, that will do; you shall go to West Point.'

"Of Grant, who now commands the Federal army before Richmond, he told me this: In the first action in which Grant commanded his troops, he at first gained a slight advantage over the Confederates. They began to plunder the Confederate camp in spite of all that Grant could do to stop them. At last Grant, who knew that Confederate reinforcements were coming up, got some of his friends to set fire to the camp, so as to stop the plundering. Then he got his troops together as well as he could and retreated; but in the meantime the Confederate reinforcements came up, attacked Grant and defeated him. There were five Colonels under Grant who had not by any means supported him efficiently in his attempts to stop the plundering and collect his troops. Mr. Osborne saw Grant a day or two afterwards, when he expected to be deprived of his command on account of the defeat. He said, 'Why do you not report those Colonels?' They are the men to blame for not carrying out your orders.' 'Why,' said Grant, 'these officers had never been under fire before; they did not know how serious an affair it was; they have had a lesson which they will not forget. I will answer for it if they will never make the same mistake again. I can see by the way they behaved in the subsequent action that they are of the right stuff, and it is better that I should lose my command, if that must be, than the country should lose the services of five such officers, when good men are scarce.' Grant did not lose his command, and three out of the five officers have since greatly distinguished themselves.

"The day before Grant attacked Fort Donelson the troops had had a march of twenty miles, part of it during a bitter cold night. Grant called a council of war, to consider whether they should attack the fort at once, or should give the troops a day or two's rest. The officers were in favor of resting. Grant said nothing until they had all given their opinion, then he said, 'There is a deserter come in this morning; let us see him and hear what he has to say.' When he came in Grant looked into his knapsack. 'Where are you from?' 'Fort Donelson.' 'Six days' rations in your knapsack, have you not, my man?' 'Yes sir.' 'When were they served out?' 'Yesterday morning.' 'Were the same rations served out to all the troops?' 'Yes sir.' 'Gentlemen,' said Grant, 'troops do not have six days' rations served out to them in a fort, if they mean to stay there. These men mean to retreat, not to fight; we will attack at once.' He did attack the Confederates, defeated them, and took a large number of prisoners."

General Thomas' Army.—The New Campaign. The Nashville correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing Jan. 18th, says:

"General Thomas' army is, and has been for some weeks past, congregated principally about Eastport, the head of steamboat navigation on the Tennessee. As soon as Hood put this river between himself and us, and rendered it necessary for our army, if they still continue to act on the aggressive, to push beyond it, a vast gap was at once created in the old line of communications. Hood knew this would be effected, and therefore did not retreat in a direction which would enable us to follow him up by our old line through Bridgeport and Chattanooga. A new line had to be established further to the west. Since the Tennessee had to be crossed in any event, and water transportation is cheaper than by rail, that river itself was selected as that line. This re-casting of the whole scheme of operations necessarily consumes time. Wharves must be built, warehouses must be erected, supplies accumulated, etc. Though this work was entered upon immediately after Hood crossed the river, it is a great one, and progresses slowly. The army rests meantime, organizes new brigades and divisions, recovers from the effects of its severe winter campaign, and makes the extensive nautical preparations necessary for the speedy resumption of operations. How soon these would be inaugurated, even if the weather permitted, it would be difficult to determine. The fact of the country through all Northern Mississippi and Lower Tennessee is flat and low, and nearly all his transportation.

The other two columns are in light marching order, and are moving by separate roads toward Branchville.

Gen. Hill has issued orders requesting all non combatants to leave Augusta.

FROM SHERMAN'S COMMAND.

New York, Feb. 2.—The Herald's Savannah correspondent of the 28th ult., reiterates the statement regarding the Union men of Georgia having held meetings, organized associations, for their mutual protection, and called on General Sherman for assistance which had been promised, and says the movement extends over nine counties.

One thousand bales of the captured cotton had been shipped North, and a crowd of other vessels were being loaded with it. The distribution of the supplies of food and clothing from the people of this city and Boston, was being proceeded with, a meeting to express the thanks of the people of Savannah for these welcome gifts was held at the Exchange on the 25th ult. Addresses were made by the Mayor and others and appropriate resolutions were adopted.

The gunboat *Darling* got aground in the Combahee river on the 26th, and was set fire to by the rebel guns and burned to the water's edge.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—It appears by a recent statement that the rebels turned over to Sherman, in and about Savannah,

286 serviceable cannon.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The steamer *Seminole* from Savannah and Hilton Head the 29th, has arrived. Among the passengers are Maj. Gen. Leggett and Brig. Gen. McCollum.

On the evening of the 26th a disastrous conflagration occurred at Savannah,

destroying considerable property but without loss of life or cotton.

On the morning of the 27th another fire broke out, destroying two squares.

In the third district buildings were torn down to prevent

the spread of the flames, as the wind was blowing from the east.

Some bold had placed a keg of powder at the side

of the arsenal, undoubtably to blow up

the city.

Five democrats voted yes.

The Liberals were making energetic resistance in Ajacoo. Dias had 8,000 men, well armed at the capital.

FROM ILLINOIS.

CIRCA, Feb. 2.—The Illinois Assem-

bly yesterday ratified the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, the Senate voted 18 to 6, the House, 48 to 26.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported Expressly for the Gazette.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION!

News from Southern Sources

Sherman Marching Northward!

Mysterious Rumor from Richmond!

THE FRENCH & ENGLISH GOVT'S!

Rebels Burning their Cotton!

From Sherman's Dep't!

Matters at Charlest'n & Savannah

Captured Cotton being Sent North!

THE UNION MOVEMENT IN GA.

Loss of a Union Gunboat!

Disastrous Fire in Savannah!

Washingtn & N. York News!

THE REBEL PEACE ENVOYS!

Gen. Singleton on Peace Rumors!

FROM GEN. THOMAS' COMMAND!

HOOD'S ARMY AT TUPELO, MISS.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST!

Defeat of the Rebel Gen. Shelby!

LATER FROM MEXICO!

FROM THE SOUTH.

New York, Feb. 2.—A rebel dispatch dated Wilmington, 28th, says about 400 bales of cotton were destroyed by fire on the custom house wharf at that place, and two car loads four miles from Newbern on the Weldon road, on the 23rd ult. Whether the burning was accidental or was the commencement of carrying out the reported rebel design to destroy all the staple in that vicinity, does not clearly appear.

In connection with their announcement of the departure of their peace agents for the North, some of the journals of Richmond gave a rumor that bearers of dispatches from the English and French Governments had arrived in that city, but add that they could trace it to no authentic source. The Dispatch has a report that the French Minister at Washington has demanded that he be allowed to proceed to Washington.

Judge Nelson, Wayne and Grier, who united in rendering the Dred Scott decision, were on the bench, but made no objections. The negro admitted it is a full black. He is a practicing lawyer in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts.

Gen. Meade's confirmation as Maj. Gen. in the regular army was debated by the Senate this afternoon in executive session for over three hours, but his friends, backed by Gen. Grant's commendatory letter, which marked the practical reversal of the Dred Scott decision, by the same tribunal that had pronounced it, was over in three minutes.

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Janesville Daily Gazette.

THURSDAY, FEB. 2, 1865.

The Abolition of Slavery.

Many young men of to-day, remember very distinctly, how James G. Birney, in 1840, received but a few thousand votes for the Presidency. They remember, also, how a few years before, the intolerant pro-slavery spirit of the North cropped out in the murder of Lovejoy at Alton, and in the destruction of Dr. Bailey's printing office at Cincinnati. The man who was bold enough in those days to publicly protest against the villainous and cruel system of chattel slavery, as it existed in the Southern States, was welcomed to the platform with hoots and jeers and rotten eggs. "Nigger on the brain," at that date, was a malady much more loathsome to the green eye of the prejudiced and unthinking public, than the small pox, and marked a man much more odiously. It required some nerve and stamina to be an anti-slavery man then. In the flush and triumph of pro-slavery rule at Washington during the administration of Franklin Pierce, no one was so visionary as to imagine that a Congress could be elected which would abolish slavery throughout the land, by constitutional amendment, in the year of grace, 1865. Yet so it is, and the little cloud that was no bigger than a man's hand, has overspread the whole heavens. The slave pen and the auction block have been banished from beneath the shadow of the National Capitol; Maryland and Missouri have shaken off the shackles from their limbs, and freely turn their joyful faces toward the rising sun of Liberty. The era of civilization rolls onward, and woes is he who does not clear the track.

The Constitutional Amendment for the abolition of slavery throughout the United States, passed the House on Tuesday by the significant vote of 119 yeas to 55 nays. It requires ratification by the legislatures of twenty-seven States before it becomes the law of the land. The following States are counted on as certain to adopt the amendment, viz.: California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin—twenty-three in all. Of the other States that are expected to ratify the amendment, Kentucky, Louisiana, New Jersey and Arkansas are named. The legislature of our own State has the subject before it already.

Madison Correspondence.

(From our special Correspondent.)

MADISON, Feb'y 1. 1865.

Editor's Gazette:—The Assembly chamber was crowded last night, and Judge Orton took, as it was expected, he would, strong and solid ground for the armies of the Union and the justice and necessity of their cause. He also earnestly advocated the speedy and ample recruiting of their ranks, not alone for the prompt defeat of the rebellion, but to baffle the hate and wiles of foreign influence, deeply interested in preventing the might and glory of a restored Union. With this additional view of the question he did not think the present call for men large enough—it should be doubled, so that the nation might be amply prepared in the future to stifle the throes of rebellion, and fittingly attend to any warlike attitude taken by Europe. He cuttingly commented on the oil and gold excitement that prevailed in many breasts to the exclusion of all thoughts of country, and pictured the growing cupidity of the people as more the canker worm of patriotism than any other passion. He also amusingly commented on the "old fogies" who, beyond the draft by reason of their age, opposed bounty taxes, complaining on each draft, that their property is a curse instead of a blessing. But he could tell such that if law and order ceased to reign, their stronger neighbor would revere them of their property, which anxiety they would find much harder to bear than the equitable weight of taxation.

The address abounded with patriotic and stirring passages and in generally spoken of as a good and needed effort suited to the time.

The chief event of to-day in the Legislature, in both Houses, has been the reception of the intelligence that the House of Representatives has, by more than a two-thirds vote, passed the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery in the United States forever. The announcement was received with hearty applause, and in the Assembly, joint resolutions were introduced ratifying the action of Congress. These are referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, until a certified copy of the Congressional resolutions are received.

A bill was introduced in the Assembly, among others, to require common carriers to establish pro rata tariff on freight and passengers. The Senate amendments to the bounty bill, which do not effect the original principles of the bill as it left the Assembly, were concurred in. Shortly afterwards a message was received from the Senate, asking for the return of the bill for further amendment, but the House thinking that the bill had been long enough before the Senate, promptly voted not to return it, and it is expected that this new bounty law will be in force to-morrow night. The rest of the time was passed in Committee of the Whole. One bill annulling the acts of Commissioners in laying out a State road in Manitowoc county has been scotched in consequence of a rumor that it was introduced to benefit a party wanting the road to take a round-about course of seven miles so that its store may be in the track of travel. You will agree with me that such bills require watching, and there are several of them with large monkeys under their plausible titles, waiting for the legislative cats to give them the sets that will make them thrive.

THRILLING ADVENTURE.

Rescue of a Young Lady from an "Avalanche" in the Mississippi.

On the evening of the 28th of December, a party of four persons started from Winona to Trempealeau, Minnesota. The party consisted of Mr. Sheldon C. Cary, a political, and Miss Mary Farrington in one sleigh, and Mr. W. W. Williams and Miss M. F. White in another sleigh. They were out for a pleasure ride on the river. When near Trempealeau they made a mistake, which has often been made by parties not perfectly familiar with the road, and instead of turning to the left, a short distance above the village, and taking the channel of the river leading to that place, they passed to the right of the island opposite that place, and discovered their mistake only when, having passed the island, the lights of the village appeared in the distance to the left and behind them. The party then turned and directed their course across and up the river, guided by the lights of the village. Mr. Cary was absent, and driving at a brisk trot, his spirited horse holding his head high and depending wholly on the bit for guidance. He remarked to Miss Farrington that, as they had strayed away from the beaten road, they had been fortunate in escaping a hole in the ice. Hardly had he said the words, when the fatal plunge was made, and the dark, ice-cold waters closed over their heads.

YANKEE TWISTER.

An Address by Secretary Seward.

WASHINGTON, January 20.

A Washington dispatch says the Christian Commission held a meeting in the hall of Representatives to-night. The floor and galleries were densely crowded. Among the prominent auditors were the present members of the Cabinet. Secretary Seward presided. On taking the chair, he said: "In coming once more into these halls of national legislation, although for only an occasional purpose, my thoughts revert to the circumstances under which I left them four years ago. Misguided legislators had gained a long delayed occasion and had organized a terrible rebellion. They had appointed their leaders, had seized by surprise important forts, ports, and places, and their armies were marching into the field. One after another foreign nations, confounded by the boldness of the insurrection, prepared to acknowledge the divided empire. People called first on the outgoing President, and then on the incoming President, and then on our bravest Generals and most honored statesmen to save the Union. It could be saved only by voluntary, energetic, heroic and persistent effort of the whole people. The people then arose to make that supreme effort. They have faithfully persevered in it, and it is now soon to be successful. The last fortions posts and places, without which the insurrection cannot succeed, have been re-acquired, and the cornerstone of the rebellion has been uplifted, and we wait only at the hands of the rebels for submission, which, however delayed, necessarily follows their military defeat and overthrow. In this achievement the people have not waited to follow, but have gone before the executive, legislative and judicial authorities of the Government. The effort of the Commission is purely voluntary. The Christian Commission and Sanitary Commission, working together in perfect harmony, unorganized and unpaid, unprincipled and even unfriendly by the Government, have enlisted the broad field to which I have adverted with complete and full success. They have left no wounds or sickness or sorrows unhealed which could be healed by any other than a Divine hand. The blessings of this greatest and most fearful of all civil wars, though voluntarily rendered, have nevertheless been administered by the Christian people without any sacrificial holding back, and in a spirit of lofty patriotism and pure and undivided religion.

DENIED.—It will be remembered that the rebel papers, at the time of Sherman's march through Georgia, were full of horrid stories about the outraging of the women of Milledgeville by our soldiers. Of course these were the most unblushing falsehoods, and the rebel journals have been forced to retract them. The Richmond *Whig*, of the 6th of January, has the following:

The editor of the Fayetteville *Observer* has seen a letter from a sergeant in Savannah, written three days before the evacuation of that place, in which he was requested to correct the story of Yankee outrages on ladies in Milledgeville, while Sherman held that place. The writer had been assured by Gen. Wayne that he had letters from ladies in Milledgeville, stating that no such violence had been attempted; and that Gen. Beauregard, who was there after Sherman, that it was not true that such atrocities had been committed. The writer says that the story is unquestionably false, intended to excite popular feeling against the enemy. He naturally concludes that a contradiction will relieve those who have friends in Savannah.

It is one of the disgraceful incidents connected with this amazing march of Sherman through Georgia, that the world has been treated to lies of all sorts by the people of that State.

No REVEREND.—At Duttington where Theodore Tilton recently delivered a lecture, he was introduced to the audience as the Reverend Theodore Tilton, when he opened up with the following witty disclaimer:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—I am sorry to inform you that the gentleman just announced will not address you to-night. The Reverend Theodore Tilton, whoever he may be, is not I, and a layman must appear in his stead. The slight mistake our chairman has made reminds me of a "little story," and story-telling being proper under Mr. Lincoln's administration I will relate it: Charles Lamb was in the habit of wearing a white cravat, and in consequence, was sometimes taken for a clergyman. Once at a dinner table, among a large number of guests, his white cravat caused a mistake to be made, and he was called on to "say grace." Looking up and down the table, he asked in his inimitable dispising manner, "Is there no clergymen present?" "No sir," answered a guest. "Then," said Lamb, bowing his head, "let us thank God." [Laughter.]

RADIN PHARMACY.—In the beginning of the month of September last, Sherman was simply a captain in the Thirteenth Regular Infantry. Twenty days later he became a major, and two months time, a major-general in the regular service. Such are the rewards of gallantry and skill.

RAID PROMPT.—In the beginning of the month of September last, Sherman was simply a captain in the Thirteenth Regular Infantry. Twenty days later he became a major, and two months time, a major-general in the regular service. Such are the rewards of gallantry and skill.

Special Notices.

Drugs and Medicines.

Medical.

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS!

Musical Instruments.

City Drug Store!

PRINCE & CO.'S IMPROVED

D.R. KAPP & SON

Physicians & Surgeons,

FORMERLY OF NEW YORK,

are trading successfully

CHRONIC DISEASES,

On a New System!

which enters the best and most approved methods

in this and other countries for the cure of

all chronic diseases.

They treat successfully

All Nervous & Neuralgic Affections,

All kinds of Scrofula, Tuberculosis, Diseases of the Liver,

Consumption, all Skin Diseases, Acne, Boil, Ulcers, &c.

the latter including the Great affection of Ladies.

Babies ever brought to this market.

The Doctor will be happy to see all his old

patients and customers at his new stand, and will endeavor

to give them the best and most

convenient of their remedies.

Address, JAMES S. BUTLER,

General Agent, 427 Broadway, New York.

Telephone, 202.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS,

Glass, Fancy Goods,

Perfumery, Lamps and Willow Ware,

the latter including the Great assortment of Ladies' Boxes ever brought to this market.

The Doctor will be happy to see all his old

patients and customers at his new stand, and will endeavor

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convenient of their remedies.

Address, JAMES S. BUTLER,

General Agent, 427 Broadway, New York.

Telephone, 202.

A REMEDY FOR THE PILES.

They treat successfully

It is a blessing to the suffering to know that we have

an efficient cure for this truly troublous disease.

Mr. J. H. HARVEY, of 161 Second street, Cincinnati, O., takes great pleasure in informing all who are suffering

from piles that he uses a small quantity of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy, and it effects a permanent cure.

This seems to be the case with all who make use of

this splendid preparation. It is manufactured at No. 8 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O., and sold by

Dr. Strickland's agents.

W.M. BOOTH, general agent for Wisconsin.

E. COLVELL, wholesale agent for Wisconsin.

SSANGHOO, formerly

agent for Dr. Strickland's agents.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a

missionary, discovered a sore and simple remedy for

the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Disease,

Consumption, all Skin Diseases, Acne, Boil, Ulcers,

the latter including the Great affection of Ladies.

He will be happy to see all his old

patients and customers at his new stand, and will endeavor

to give them the best and most

convenient of their remedies.

Address, JAMES S. BUTLER,

General Agent, 427 Broadway, New York.

Telephone, 202.

A MEDICAL CURE.

They treat successfully

It is a blessing to the suffering to know that we have

an efficient cure for this truly troublous disease.

Mr. J. H. HARVEY, of 161 Second street,

Cincinnati, O., takes great pleasure in informing all who are suffering

from piles that he uses a small quantity of Dr. Strickland's

Pile Remedy, and it effects a permanent cure.

This seems to be the case with all who make use of

this splendid preparation. It is manufactured at No. 8 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O., and sold by

Dr. Strickland's agents.

W.M. BOOTH, general agent for Wisconsin.

E. COLVELL, wholesale agent for Wisconsin.

SSANGHOO, formerly

agent for Dr. Strickland's agents.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a

missionary, discovered a sore and simple remedy for

the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Disease,

Consumption, all Skin Diseases, Acne, Boil, Ulcers,

the latter including the Great affection of Ladies.

He will be happy to see all his old

patients and customers at his new stand, and will endeavor

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JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

Wool—Moore's Rural New Yorker discusses the wool question as follows:

"Will wool-command equally high prices through another year? Unless the war should close, or unless some decided change should take place in the value of our circulating medium before the next crop is sold, there is no good reason to doubt this. The chances are generally believed to be against the occurrence of either of these contingencies. But whether they occur or not the demand for actual consumption must continue. The restoration of cotton culture after the war will of course diminish the demand for wool, but that restoration will be gradual under any circumstances. If slavery continues, the actual diminution of it, and the breaking up and readjustment introduced into its arrangements by the war, will greatly lessen the effective agricultural labor of the South, available to the production of cotton. If slavery is destroyed, it will take considerable time to organize a new basis for cotton production by free labor. But were the supply of that staple to meet the demand as soon as the war closes, the domestic supply of wool would still fall vastly short of the demand."

Poor Jerry Davis!—Four years ago he insolently announced his intention to come to Washington, depose Mr. Lincoln, and establish himself as the legitimate head of the Nation. Now he is in danger of being driven from Richmond, and the fears and execrations of the people who hitherto maintained him. As he was held up, even by Northern men, as a model statesman, now, he is treated at the Rebels themselves, as the author of all their woes. What an illustration does his fate furnish of the truth that "the way of the transgressor is hard."—*Albany Journal*.

Agents, Sales, Merch., &c.

TO RENT.—A House with six rooms near the Catholic Church, and one penthouse. **JOHN BROTHERS.**

PIANOFOIRE FOR SALE.—A splendid Model Piano for sale, very low by W. Raynor, Office in Lippin's Block, 21 story, Janesville, Sept. 29, 1861.

TO RENT.—A good and comfortable house in the 4th Ward, two blocks east of the Catholic Church. **R. H. CURTIS.**

FOR SALE.—A House and Lot in the 4th Ward with good improvements, and a good back yard, and a small shop. **W. A. STOUT.**

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A small farm 2½ miles east of the city. For particular inquiries apply to the owner, Mr. John S. Miller.

FOR SALE CHIHLI.—One small lot of land, with a small cabin, 80 feet by 100, and a small garden. Apply to the undersigned at the C. N. & W. Round House. **C. F. WERBER.**

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.—A very good block from the corner of North Second street, in the West Ward. Two blocks west of the premises. **H. A. VOGEL.**

FOR SALE.—The property signed will be sold four lots, except that the west lot will be sold separately. **S. H. STEPHENS.**

FOR SALE.—In the city of Janesville, a good House and two and two hundred lots, which will sell cheap. **For particulars apply to E. F. COOPER'S drug store, 21st Street, Janesville.**

FOR SALE.—40 acres of land in the city of Janesville, described as the north east quarter of the south west quarter of section 10, township 12, range 12, being the farm of A. M. Price, in the town of Janesville. Will sell at a fair price, and on easy terms. **HENRY FARMER.**

NOTICE.—All persons interested to me by note, encircled, and hereby notified that we have sold our four lots, except that the west lot will be sold separately. **DAVID STEART.**

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GREASE WANTED.—10,000 lbs. for which I will pay the highest price in first quality soap, candles, dressings, etc. **M. H. STEPHENS.**

Tallow, Chamber, Soap and Candle manufacturer, Janesville, Wisc., Soap and Candle Manufacturer, 100 Main Street, opposite the Ryan House.

FOR SALE.—A good house, cottage, 1½ story, built of brick, and a half acre of land situated in the 2d Ward, about one and a half miles walk from the Post Office, price \$1250, half cash, balance on time. **J. J. R. PEASE.**

January 12, 1861.

BUILDING AND OTHER LOTS.—For sale at very low prices on liberal terms of credit, if desired, several desirable lots in the city of Janesville, situated in Rockwood and in Milwaukee's Addition. **A. H. COOPER.**

January 8, 1861.

TIERRA LOT FOR SALE.—The fourth part of the south east quarter of section 10, township 12, range 12, being the farm of A. M. Price, in the town of Janesville, will sell at a fair price, and on easy terms. **HENRY FARMER.**

January 12, 1861.

FOR SALE.—Seventy acres of wood land, situated in Johnstown, will be offered in lots of ten acres each. **J. J. R. PEASE.**

January 12, 1861.

WOOD LAND.—Situated in Johnstown, will be offered in lots of ten acres each. **J. J. R. PEASE.**

January 12, 1861.

FOR SALE.—25 wood lots situated near Postville, Rock County. Also 25 tracts of land, each suitable for a farm, having a good well and under a good fence, and a good barn, and a good house and two acres, well suited for a garden. Immediate possession may be given. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises where the property is situated. **J. A. D. REED.**

January 12, 1861.

FOR SALE ON RENT.—The Brick Store, one and a half stories high, in the rear of the building, opposite the Lippin's Block, 21 story, Janesville, Wisc., for the winter months. **F. A. WHITEL.**

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For local matter, city notices, railroad directory, arrival and departure of mails, and market reports, see fourth page.

The News.

Now that the city quota is definitely known, all those concerned will doubtless throw off their apathy and give their undivided attention to filling it up. But a few days remain before the inexorable wheel of the Provost Marshal will begin its revolutions, unless the men are promptly furnished. It is high time for every man subject to draft to give the subject a little personal attention, as the quota, for all the wards, except the first, is large enough to make the chances of dodging rather slim. The city has voted a liberal bounty—let individuals directly concerned decide at once whether Janesville shall be disgraced with a draft or not. Let every man put his own shoulder to the wheel, for without the undivided efforts of every citizen, the quota cannot be filled.

By our later dispatches this afternoon, it will be seen that Sherman's victorious army has taken up its line of march for the doomed city of Charleston. Exciting news from that quarter may be hourly expected.

Gold closed at 204.

GOVERNOR DUTY OF UTAH.—Warren Leland, of New York, who has recently been making explorations among the gold and silver mines in our Pacific territories, was at Salt Lake City on October 11th. He speaks very pleasantly of life in Mormon land and remarks *

Saw Governor Duty (Governor of the Territory which is very active in developing the mines and agricultural resources of the country, improving roads, establishing postal routes, and is very popular with Mormons and Gentiles.)

Mr. Leland says that he dined with six wives of Brigham Young, at a party given by Young to the legislature.

DR. NOTT, for the past sixty-three years President of Union College, is reported to be in very feeble health, and it is thought he cannot last much longer. Few men have attained so great an age, and few have so long retained their faculties as he. For more than half a century he has been one of the most active workers in the cause of education in this country, and perhaps no man has exerted a wider or better influence upon the young men of the country.

GENERAL MEADE.—The rumors that General Meade had been relieved from the command of the Army of the Potomac, are presented by him. He is said to have in his pocket a copy of a letter from General Grant, endorsing him as one of the ablest commanders in this war, and in all respects a thorough soldier. He says that the Senate may reject his nomination if it sees fit; that he and his children can stand on this letter forever.

JEFF DAVIS' BRITISH PRESENT.—The Armstrong gun which was captured at Fort Fisher was the one which was presented by the manufacturer, Sir William Armstrong, to Jeff Davis. A soldier describing it, says it "is by all odds the handsomest gun I ever saw, being entirely of twist wrought iron, and mounted on a magnificient solid mahogany carriage."

AN OFFICER just returned from Tennessee states that the Brigadier General Roddy has forsaken the rebel cause. He found means to communicate with our authorities, and procured a pardon from the President as a condition precedent to laying down his arms. His pardon was forwarded to General Thomas' headquarters by Mr. Lincoln.

THE PASSENGER train on the Galena Division of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, when near Cherry Valley station, was precipitated down a steep embankment fifty feet, completely wrecking five cars. Miraculous as it may appear, although three coaches were crowded with passengers, not a life was lost nor a limb broken.

THERE are indications of temperance revivals in various parts of the country. Old organizations are reappearing, and others are forming; all, however, looking to the employment of moral suasion rather than prohibitory legislation.

THE FREE gift of \$51,000 in Government bonds to Vice Admiral Farragut has been completed by placing the bonds in his hands and transmitting to him the letter of presentation.

SAYS THE LOUISVILLE Journal of the 22d inst.:—"The negro troops on the James river, a little below Chapin's Bluff, are many thousands in number. Without being able to speak from any personal observation, as to their fighting qualities, we can say that, in all their military evolutions and exercises, they have a most soldierly appearance. There are Kentucky brigades among them. The encampment of these troops, considered as military headquarters, is far the best we have ever seen. The whole country there is covered thickly with young pines, five or six inches through and as straight as Indian arrows. From the trunks of these pines, probably a thousand bats have been constructed under the superintendence of army engineers, the interstices being closed in the neatest manner with clay, and each cabin having a fine fire-place and chimney. Of course, all the labor of construction has been done by the negroes."

THE "OLD TYCOON," "CORPORAL," "TE-COUNSEL," and "UNCLE BILL," are among the many names by which General Sherman is known by his soldiers.

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Janesville Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 8.

JANESVILLE, WIS., THURSDAY, FEB. 2, 1865.

NUMBER 287.

State News.

The Waukesha Freeman states that Dr. Smith has sold his stone block, fronting 40 feet on Main street, for the handsome sum of \$20,000. The purchaser is a Mr. Hill, of California.—It also says Mr. Asa S. Watson of that place, was stricken down almost instantly, on Wednesday last, by an apoplectic fit. He lay for three days apparently unconscious, but on Saturday symptoms of consciousness began to manifest themselves, and it is now thought he may recover his faculties and the use of his right limb, which was partially paralyzed.—The Madison correspondent of the Milwaukee News, hears that Col. Hobart, of the 21st Regiment, now with Gen. Sherman, has been promoted to Brigadier General.

The wife of the late General Lander, favorably known to the public as Miss Davenport, the actress, will begin a theatrical engagement in New York on the 6th of this month. Miss Davenport left the stage at the time of her marriage, and we believe has not since appeared in public. She has proved herself more than ever worthy of public favor by her faithful and self-sacrificing labors for the past year or two as a volunteer nurse in the Port Royal military hospital.

A PRIVATE letter from a member of the 29th Iowa infantry, dated in Arkansas, says: "1,200 rebels came to our lines yesterday to give themselves up. There is a Brigadier General with them. They will have to await a correspondence with the War Department. Gen. Carr has gone to Memphis to telegraph to Washington in regard to the matter. I think the rebel Brigadier will be pardoned, and the 1,200 rebels will come under the President's amnesty proclamation."

THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER says that among the manuscripts destroyed by the fire in the Smithsonian Institution were important papers, prepared by Dr. Leidy and Dr. Wood, of Philadelphia, and by Baron Osten-Sacken, of Prussia. It is, however, expected that these can be replaced, as the authors no doubt have copies. Prof. Henry lost nearly all of his private papers and correspondence, among them a number of very important letters.

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OLD WINES AND LIQUORS FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES, varnishes, paints, and casein used in cases of sickness when prescribed by physicians.

PHILADELPHIA DRUGSTORE.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported Expressly for the Gazette.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION!

News from Southern Sources

Sherman Marching Northward!

Mysterious Rumor from Richmond!

THE FRENCH & ENGLISH GOVT'S!

Rebels Burning their Cotton!

From Sherman's Dep't!

Matters at Charlest'n & Savannah!

Captured Cotton being Sent North!

THE UNION MOVEMENT IN GA.

Loss of a Union Gunboat!

Disastrous Fire in Savannah!

Washington & N. York News!

THE REBEL PEACE ENVOYS!

Gen. Singleton on Peace Rumors!

FROM GEN. THOMAS' COMMAND!

HOOD'S ARMY AT TUPELO, MISS.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST!

Defeat of the Rebel Gen. Shelby!

LITER FROM MEXICO!

FROM THE SOUTH.

New York, Feb. 2.—A rebel dispatch dated Wilmington, 28th, says about 400 bales of cotton were destroyed by fire on the custom house wharf at that place, and two car loads four miles from Newbern on the Weldon road, on the 25th ult.

Whether the burning was accidental or was the commencement of carrying out the reported rebel design to destroy all the staple in that vicinity, does not clearly appear.

In connection with their announcement of the departure of their peace agents for the North, some of the journals of Richmond give a rumor that bearers of dispatches from the English and French governments had arrived in that city, but add that they could trace it to no authentic source. The Dispatch has a report that the French Minister at Washington has demanded his passport.

The day before Grant attacked Fort Donelson the troops had had a march of twenty miles, part of it during a bitter cold night. Grant called a council of war, to consider whether they should attack the fort at once, or should give the troops a day or two's rest. The officers were in favor of resting. Grant said nothing until they had all given their opinion, then he said, "There is a deserter come in this morning; let us see him and hear what he has to say." When he came in Grant looked into his knapsack. "Where are you from?" Fort Donelson. "Six days' rations in your knapsack, have you not, my man?" "Yes sir." "When were they served out?" "Yesterday morning." "Were the same rations served out to all the troops?" "Yes sir." "Gentlemen," said Grant, "troops do not have six days' rations served out to them in a fort, if they mean to stay there. These men mean to retreat, not to fight; we will attack at once." He did attack the Confederates, defeated them, and took a large number of prisoners."

The report that Gen. Breckinridge has been appointed rebel Secretary of War is confirmed.

The bill for the employment of negroes in their armies passed the rebel House on Saturday.

It was said that Lee's nomination as General-in-Chief would be sent into the rebel Senate by Jeff Davis on last Monday, but the latter has not yet made any more movement towards the reinstatement of Joe Johnston.

Moseby, his friends say, is to be in the saddle again in a few days.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The Richmond Whig of January 30th has the following:

MACOS, Jan. 26.—Private advices from Savannah state that Sherman commenced his movements on South Carolina on the 17th, with three columns, the main column going to the south, the steamer navigation on the old line of communications. Hood knew this well, and therefore did not retreat in a direction which would enable us to follow him up by our old line.

To act on the aggressive, to push beyond it, is a vast gap was at once created in the old line of communications. Hood knew this well, and therefore did not retreat in a direction which would enable us to follow him up by our old line.

The other two columns are in light marching order and are moving by separate roads toward Corinth.

Gen. Hill has issued orders requesting all non combatants to leave Augusta.

FROM SHERMAN'S COMMAND.

New York, Feb. 2.—The Herald's Savannah correspondence of the 23d ult., reiterates the statement regarding the Union men of Georgia having held meetings, organized associations, for their mutual protection, and called on General Sherman for assistance which had been promised, and says the movement extends over nine counties.

One thousand bales of the captured cotton had been shipped North, and a crowd of other vessels were being loaded with it.

The distribution of the supplies of food and clothing from the people of this city and Boston, was being proceeded with a meeting to express the thanks of the people of Savannah for these welcome gifts was held at the Exchange on the 25th ult.

Addresses were made by the Mayor and others and appropriate resolutions were adopted.

The gunboat Daring got aground in the Combahee river on the 26th, and was set on fire by the rebel guns and burned to the water's edge.

New York, Feb. 2.—It appears by a corrected statement that the rebels turned over to Sherman, in and about Savannah, 236 serviceable cannon.

New York, Feb. 2.—The steamer Senator from Savannah and Hilton Head the 29th, has arrived. Among the passengers are Maj. Gen. Leggett and Brig. Gen. McCollum.

On the evening of the 27th a disastrous conflagration occurred at Savannah, destroying considerable property but without loss of life or cotton.

The rebels had planted torpedoes in and around nearly all the forts.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

New York, Feb. 2.—The Herald's Eastport correspondence of January 21st, says a reconnoissance from Gen. Thomas' army at Eastport, Mississippi, showed that the main portion of Hood's force was on the 20th ult. at Tupelo, Mississippi. On the appearance of the Union troops before Corinth, some 400 rebels stationed there, evacuated after burning the railroad depot and Tishomingo House. Between 30 and 40 of them were captured.

An order has been issued by the military authorities in Missouri for the banishment from that State of the wives and children of all men in the rebel military service.

Gen. Hill has issued orders requesting all non combatants to leave Augusta.

FROM MEXICO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—Acapulco ad-

vised of the 20th say: Alvarez had collected \$20,000 in dues and was trying to put the harbor in a state of defence. Flour and corn were scarce, and commerce was bad.

Everything quiet. The armies of Roger and Garcia had vanished since their defeat. Gen. Vicente had received \$800 more French reinforcements and was going to Acapulco.

The Liberals were making energetic resistance in Ajacoea. Diaz had 8,000 men, well armed at the capital.

FROM ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—The Illinois Assem-

bly yesterday ratified the constitutional

amendment abolishing slavery, the Senate

voted 18 to 6, the House, 48 to 29.

Five democrats voted ay.

The tobacco warehouse of Van Etta,

Freedman & Co., was destroyed by fire

last night.

THURSDAY, FEB. 2, 1865.

The Abolition of Slavery.

Many young men of to-day, remember very distinctly, how James G. Birney, in 1840, received but a few small votes for the Presidency. They remember, also, how a few years before, the intolerant pro-slavery spirit of the North cropp'd out in the murder of Lovejoy at Alton, and in the destruction of Dr. Bailey's printing office at Cincinnati. The man who was bold enough in those days to publicly protest against the villainous and cruel system of chattel slavery as it existed in the Southern States, was welcomed to the platform with hoots and jeers and rotten eggs. "Nigger on the brain," at that date, was a malady much more loathsome to the green eye of the prejudiced and unthinking public, than the small pox, and marked a man much more odiously. It required some nerve and stamina to be an anti-slavery man then. In the flush and triumph of pro-slavery rule at Washington, during the administration of Franklin Pierce, no one was so visionary as to imagine that a Congress could be elected which would abolish slavery throughout the land, by constitutional amendment, in the year of grace, 1865. Yet so it is, and the little cloud that was no bigger than a man's hand, has overspread the whole heavens. The slave pen and the auction block have been banished from beneath the shadow of the National Capital; Maryland and Missouri have shaken off the shackles from their limbs, and freely turn their joyful faces toward the rising sun of Liberty. The car of civilization rolls onward, and woe is he who does not clear the track.

The Constitutional Amendment for the abolition of slavery throughout the United States, passed the Senate last winter and passed the House on Tuesday by the significant vote of 119 to 56 nays. It requires ratification by the legislatures of twenty seven States before it becomes the law of the land. The following States are counted on as certain to adopt the amendment, viz.: California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin—twenty-three in all. Of the other States that are expected to ratify the amendment, Kentucky, Louisiana, New Jersey and Arkansas are named. The legislature of our own State has the subject before it already.

Madison Correspondence.

(From our special Correspondent.)

MADISON, Feb'y 1, 1865.

Editors Gazette:—The Assembly chamber was crowded last night, and Judge Orton took, as it was expected, he would, strong and solid ground for the armies of the Union and the justice and necessity of their cause. He also earnestly advocated the speedy and ample recruiting of their ranks, not alone for the prompt defeat of the rebellion, but to baffle the hate and wiles of foreign influence, deeply interested in preventing the might and glory of a restored Union. With this additional view of the question he did not think the present call for men large enough—it should be doubled, so that the nation might be amply prepared in the future to stifle the thunders of rebellion, and fittingly attend to any warlike attitude taken by Europe. He cuttingly commented on the oil and gold eximents that prevailed in many breasts to the exclusion of all thoughts of country, and pictured the growing cupidity of the people as more the canker worm of patriotism than any other passion. He also amusingly commented on the "old foggies" who, beyond the draft by reason of their age, opposed bounty taxes, complaining, on each draft, that their property is a curse instead of a blessing. But he could tell such that if law and order ceased to reign, their stronger neighbor would relieve them of their property, which, unary, they would find much harder to bear than the equal weight of taxation.

The address abounded with patriotic and stirring passages and is generally spoken of as a good and needed effort suited to the time.

The chief event of to-day in the Legislature, in both Houses, has been the reception of the intelligence that the House of Representatives has, by more than a two-thirds vote, passed the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery in the United States forever. The announcement was received with hearty applause, and in the Assembly, joint resolutions were introduced ratifying the action of Congress. These are referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, until a certified copy of the Congressional resolutions are received.

A bill was introduced in the Assembly, among others, to require common carriers to establish pro rata tariff on freight and passengers. The Senate amendments to the bill, which do not effect the original principles of the bill as it left the Assembly, were concurred in. Shortly afterwards a message was received from the Senate, asking for the return of the bill for further amendment, but the House thinking that the bill had been long enough before the Senate, promptly voted not to return it, and it is expected that this new bounty law will be in force to-morrow night. The rest of the time was passed in Committee of the Whole. One bill annulling the acts of Commissioners in laying out a State road in Manitowoc county has been scotched in consequence of a rumor that it was introduced to benefit a party wanting the road to take a round-about course of seven miles so that his store may be in the track of travel. You will agree with me that such bills require watching, and there are several of them with large monkeys under their plausible titles, waiting for the legislative cats to give them the acts that will make them thrive.

and grow fat at the expense of the unsuspecting public of some innocent locality. In the Senate, the resolution enquiring after the Attorney General, was tabled; an explanation being given that he was in Washington, attending to the business of the State. Bills were introduced to require common carriers to establish pro rata tariffs &c., and to amend an act relating to the future owners of the Racine and Mississippi Railroad Company. The majority of the Privileges and Election Committee, reported that there was not sufficient evidence of the right of J. H. Earliest to contest Senator Cole's seat, to warrant the appointment of a committee to take testimony in the case. The rest of the time was spent in committee of the whole, quite a personal discussion occurring on the Assembly bill incorporating the German Printing Company of Milwaukee. This arose from Senators Clark and Wilson objecting to the characters of J. B. Smith and Selly, two of the corporators. According to their accounts they were men not to be tolerated in any decent community. But instances were given showing that such objections might be prejudiced, and the Senators were not sustained in them. No more at present from YANKEE THISTLE.

An Address by Secretary Seward.

WASHINGTON, January 29.—A Washington dispatch says the Christian Commission held a meeting in the hall of Representatives to-night. The floor and galleries were densely crowded. Among the prominent auditors were the present members of the Cabinet. Secretary Seward presided. On taking the chair he said: "In coming once more into these halls of national legislation, although for only an occasional purpose, my thoughts revert to the circumstances under which I left them four years ago. Misguided legislators had found a long delayed occasion and had organized a fearful rebellion. They had appointed their leaders, had seized by surprise important forts, ports, and places, and their arms were marching into the field. One after another foreign nations, confounded by the boldness of the insurrection, prepared to acknowledge the divided empire. People called first on the outgoing President, and then on our bravest Generals and most honored statesmen to save the Union. It could be saved only by voluntary, energetic, heroic and persistent effort of the whole people. The people then arose to make that supreme effort. They have faithfully performed it, and it is now soon to be successful. The lost forts and ports and places, without which the insurrection cannot succeed, have been re-acquired, and the cornerstone of the rebellion has been uplifted, and we wait only at the hands of the rebels for submission, which, however delayed, necessarily follows their military defeat and overthrow. In this achievement the people have not waited to follow, but have gone before the executive, legislative and judicial authorities of the Government. I have heretofore borne my testimony to the energy in the departments of war, finance and politics, but war has opened another field of activity and labor—the field not less important and interesting than those which usually interest him in review. That field is the department of charity. We have here in our country no established church or recognized ecclesiastical authority. They taunt us with not even recognizing God in our national Constitution. The effort of the Commission is purely voluntary. The Christian Commission and Sanitary Commission, working together in perfect harmony, unorganized and unpaid, unprincipled and even unpatriotic by the Government, have enlightened the broad field to which I have adverted with complete and full success. They have left no wounds or sickness or sorrows unhealed which could be healed by any other than a Divine hand. The charities of this greatest and most fearful of all civil wars, though voluntarily rendered, have nevertheless been administered by the Christian people without any sacrifices holding back, and in a spirit of lofty patriotism and pure and undefiled religion.

DENIED.—It will be remembered that the rebel papers, at the time of Sherman's march through Georgia, were full of horrid stories about the outraging of the women of Milledgeville by our soldiers. Of course these were the most unblushing falsehoods, and the rebel journals have been forced to retract them. The Richmond *Whig*, of the 6th of January, has the following:

The editor of the Fayetteville *Observer* has seen a letter from a clergyman in Savannah, written three days before the evacuation of that place, in which he was requested to correct the story of Yankee outrages on ladies in Milledgeville, while Sherman held that place. The writer had been assured by Gen. Wayne that he had letters from ladies in Milledgeville, stating that no such violence had been attempted; and that Gen. Beauregard was there after Sherman, that it was not true that such atrocities had been committed. The writer says that the story is unquestionably false, intended to excite public feeling against the enemy. He naturally excludes that a contradiction will relieve those who have friends in Savannah.

The address abounded with patriotic and stirring passages and is generally spoken of as a good and needed effort suited to the time.

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REVEREND.—At Dubuque where Theodore Tilton recently delivered a lecture, he was introduced to the audience as the Reverend Theodore Tilton, when he opened up with the following witty disclaimer:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—I am sorry to inform you that the gentleman just announced will not address you to-night. The Reverend Theodore Tilton, whover he may be, is not I, and a layman must appear in his stead.

The eight mistake our chairman has made, remind me of a "little story," and story-telling being proper under Mr. Lincoln's administration I will relate it: Charles Lamb was in the habit of wearing a white cravat, and in consequence was sometimes taken for a clergyman.

Once at a dinner table, among a large number of guests, his white cravat caused such a mistake to be made, and he was called on to "say grace." Looking up and down the table, he asked in his amiable lisping manner, "Is there no clergymen present?" "No sir," answered a guest. "Then," said Lamb, bowing his head, "let us thank God." [Laughter.]

RAPID PROMOTION.—In the beginning of the month of September last, Sherman was simply a captain in the Thirteenth Regular Infantry. Twenty days later he became a brigadier, and in less than two months time, a major-general in the regular service. Such are the rewards of gallantry and skill.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—*Colgate's Honey Soap.*

This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and excellent for the skin, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and fancy goods dealers.

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.

This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and excellent for the skin, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and fancy goods dealers.

HAIR DYE!—*Batchelor's Hair Dye is the best in the world.* The only truly perfect Dye—Harmless—Instantaneous and Reliable—produces a splendid Black or Natural Brown—remedies the ill effects of Bad Dyes, and frequently restores the original color. Sold by all Druggists. The genuine is signed, W. A. Batchelor, 81 Exchange Street, New York.

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Business Cards.

Wood-Moore's Royal War Powder discusses the wool question as follows:

"Will wool command equally high prices through another year?" "Unless the war should close, or unless some decided change should take place in the value of our circulating medium before the next crop is sold, there is no good reason to doubt this. The chances are generally believed to be against the recurrence of either of these contingencies. But whether they occur or not, the demand for actual consumption must continue. The restoration of cotton culture after the war will of course diminish the demand for wool, but that restoration will be gradual under any circumstances. If slavery continues, the actual diminution of it, and the breaking up and confusion introduced into its arrangements by the war will greatly lessen the effective agricultural labor of the South, and facilitate the production of cotton. If slavery is destroyed, we will take considerable time to organize a new basis for cotton production by free labor. But were the supply of that staple to meet the demand as soon as the war closes, the domestic supply of wool would still fall vastly short of the demand."

Poor Jim Davis!—Four years ago he insolently denied his intention to return to Washington, depose Mr. Lincoln, and establish himself as the Right-hand man of the Nation. Now he is in danger of being driven from Richmond, and, amid the fears and exertions of the people who have been ruined. Then, he was held in, even by Northern men, as a model statesman; now, he is hooted at by the Rebels themselves, as the author of all their woes. What an illustration does his fate furnish of the truth that "the way of the transgressor is hard."—*Albany Journal*.

Wants, Sales, Rents, &c.

TO RENT—A House with six rooms near the Catholic Church, west side, June 26th, 1864. **JOHN BROTHERS**.

PIANO FOR SALE—A splendid Model Piano for sale very low by W. C. Raynor, Room in Lyman's Block, Janesville, Sept. 23, 1864.

TO RENT—A good and comfortable house in the 4th Ward, two blocks east of the Catholic Church. R. CURTIS, proprietor, June 26th, 1864.

TO SALE—A House and Lot in the 4th Ward with usual improvements, all in good order. Will be sold cheap. Inquire of J. A. H. STUART, 102 Main Street, Janesville, June 26th, 1864.

TO SALE OR RENT—A small farm, 25 miles east of the city. For parties who desire to live in the country and keep a farm, this is a very suitable place. Apply to the owner and the agent, C. & N. W. Boardman, 102 Main Street, Janesville, June 26th, 1864. C. W. WHITING.

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE—A very fine block from the Post Office on South Second street, in the Second Ward, Janesville, June 26th, 1864. H. A. MUSCHER.

FOR SALE—The builder has three or four houses for sale in the city, all in good condition. Apply to the agent, H. A. MUSCHER.

FOR SALE CHEAP—One acre of land, 2 miles south of the city. For parties who desire to live in the country and keep a farm, this is a very suitable place. Apply to the owner and the agent, C. & N. W. Boardman, 102 Main Street, Janesville, June 26th, 1864.

HON. E. P. FERRY, President

J. D. BRENTFORTH, Principal

PAINTER AND PAINTER

THURSDAY, FEB. 2, 1865.

CITY AND COUNTY.

RAILROAD DIRECTORY.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Chicago & Northwestern.

some now. GONE SOUTH.
Mail Passenger, 1:30 P.M. Janesville Pass 9:45 A.M.
Night 9:30 P.M. Mail 4:00 P.M.
Janesville pass. 11:35 A.M. Night 12:01 A.M.
arrives 11:35 P.M.

Mil. & Prairie du Chien.

ARRIVE. DEPART.
From Milwaukee 1:30 P.M. For P. D. C. 1:30 P.M.
11:35 P.M. " " 9:30 P.M.
P. D. C. " " Milwaukee 9:30 P.M.
11:35 P.M. " " 9:15 A.M.
" " Monroe 4:00 P.M.

Arrival and Departure

of the mails at the Janesville Post Office, and after
May 16th, 1864.

Arrive. Close. Depart.

Chicago through... 9:30 A.M. 11:05 P.M.
Chicago and back... 1:30 P.M. 4:00 P.M.
Milwaukee through... 1:30 P.M. 4:00 P.M.
Milwaukee and back... 1:30 P.M. 4:00 P.M.
Milwaukee and west... 8:35 P.M. 1:30 P.M.
Milwaukee and east... 8:35 P.M. 1:30 P.M.
South Milwaukee... 11:00 A.M. 4:00 P.M.
South Milwaukee... 3:30 P.M. 9:30 P.M.
Holton, Belvidere, and
Holton & Milw. branch 11:00 P.M. 7:00 A.M.
East Mill via Detroit... 2:05 P.M. 4:00 P.M.
Milwaukee... 3:30 P.M. 9:30 P.M.

Overland.

From Milwaukee arrives Monday,
Tuesday and Saturday at 4 P.M. Depart Tuesday,
Wednesday and Saturday at 4 A.M. Departs Wednesday,
Thursday and Saturday at 4 A.M. Departs Thursday and Friday
at 11:00 A.M. Departs Tuesdays and Friday
overland to Emerald Grove arrives Tuesday,
Thursdays and Saturdays. Departs Tuesdays, Thursdays
and Saturdays.

On Wednesdays from 3 A.M. to 8 P.M., Sundays, from
10:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M. J. M. BURGESS, P.M.

WATER WITCH.—The monthly meeting
of Water Witch Engine Co. No. 2, will be held
this evening at 7 o'clock.

R. R. RESSECTUS, Clerk.

SECOND WARD.—The enrolled men of
the Second Ward should not forget their
meeting at Water Witch Engine House,
this evening at 7 o'clock.

CLOSING OUT.—Ellis & Bro. are closing
out their establishment, and persons hav-
ing accounts with them will please call
and settle the same within the next ten
days.

THIRD WARD ATTEND.—There will be a
meeting of the enrolled men of the Third
Ward this Thursday evening at the Ro-
cadero's office. COMMITTEE.

February 2d.

SMOKERS, LOOK HERE!—Ellis & Bro.
are closing out their place of business,
and offer to sell at retail the largest, best,
and oldest stock of cigars in the city, at
wholesale prices. Sardines at the same
rate.

OCA QUOTA.—The much thought of and
talked about quota has finally been as-
signed to the various Wards in the city,
and is as follows. It will be found quite
large enough to satisfy the most ambi-
tious.

First Ward, 33; Second Ward, 47;
Third Ward, 7; Fourth Ward, 50.

THE MADISONIANS COMING.—A compa-
ny of amateur musicians from Madison
are to give a concert in this city on the
evening of the 8th inst., we understand.
Judging from the notice of them in the
Madison Journal they give an entertain-
ment of superior merit.

SUDEN DEATH.—John Snyder, of the
town of Harmony, died suddenly last eve-
ning, most probably from disease of the
heart. While out chopping wood in the
yard, his little son saw him lay down
his axe and sit down. The boy ran into
the house and said his father was sick,
and when the family went to his assistance,
it was only to find him in the agonies
of death. Mr. Snyder was a temper-
ate and industrious man and a good citizen.
He was about fifty years of age and
leaves a large family to mourn his loss.

SOMETHING WORTHY THE ATTENTION OF
FARMERS.—WE examined to-day, at the
Big Mill of Messrs. J. & Clark, a ma-
chine, the invention of Mr. Wm. Blair,
of Waukesha, for cracking corn on the
cob, which is not only very simple in its
construction and working, but also effi-
cient in the last degree. It has a capac-
ity for working up about thirty-five bushels
of corn per hour, and does it so com-
pletely that even the kernels are broken
into several pieces. When the corn is
run through the stones, it comes out in
the shape of fine meal, and without any
large pieces of cob as in the case of the
old method of cracking. Those who once
see the feed manufactured in this way
cannot fail to observe its excellence. This
enterprising firm has just put in this ma-
chine and it is the second one in use in the
State.

Random Thoughts about Town.

For the Gazette.

What a strong of strong faces one can
 behold by pausing a few moments in our
little city post office. Constantly busy
 feet are passing in and out, which, per-
haps, may never again cross our path this
side of the city which is eternal.

Bright eyes there are among the throng,
and smiling faces, with their sweet frame-
work of golden hair, among which the
shadows and sunshine are blended, and
then in sudden contrast, come in hard
etern faces upon which the broad lines
of care tell of an untiring chase after wealth
and fleeting popularity. Ah!

"Here comes one whose face would blash-
m to cover his garments with
shame, and who is this?"

Wore the wavy brotherly?

The plumed cap rests upon the little
head with a jaunty air, and the truly
gaunter feet touch the pavement scorn-
fully, as if common earth were not good
enough for them to tread upon.

Ah! gentle lady, there may be rougher
paths than these in which your dainty feet
must walk, and all your wealth will surely
avail you nothing when you are called
upon to tread the thorny, down hill slope
which leads to the "rise" or brink."

"Would I were a child again!" All
most audibly I breathe the prayer, as the
sound of ringing laughter floats in through
the open door, and two little blue-eyed lassies,
with dancing curls and cheeks which
the north wind has reddened with kisses,
trip merrily over the floor. "Would I

were a child again!" Who of us has not
sometimes, when the heart has grown weary
in the march of life, breathed the same
prayer as we hearken to the chimes the
memory-bells are ringing up from the gold-
en plains of childhood, and feel the soft
gales from the morning-land of youth,
sweeping over the soul. We forget that
men are only "boys" grown tall," and in
our contact with the rough world, we can
preserve all of childhood's purity if we but
keep ourselves "unspotted from temptation."

A letter sealed with black is handed to
a middle-aged laboring man, who pauses
on with a white look of suspense upon his
face.

Who knows what a burden of sorrow
that little messenger may bear to some
cosy fireside.

Perhaps a brave soldier boy on a battle
field beneath southern skies, has heard for
the last time the cannon's roar and the
trumpets shrill call to the conflict, and
buried in a lone grave in a stranger-land,
feels not the heavy thud of the grave cloths
falling on his manly breast. Or perhaps
the dear old mother, far away in some cot-
tage home of New England, has cast aside
the burden of life, and turned her weary
fist to the portals of a better country.

Never more shall the slanting rays of
the winter's sun creep in through the low
window of the old homestead kitchen, and
weave its fairy embroideries in broad lines
of gold upon the white hair of the busy
housewife plying her daily tasks, for she
lieth low beneath the winter snows.

"All is not for love, if thou art all,
And naught beyond thy earth."

Thank God! The river is but narrow
which separates us from the loved ones on
the eternal shore, and we know that just
beyond the "vale and shadow" rise the
shining mountains which encompass the
city "whose builder and maker is God."

LAURENTINE.

The House for General Grant.

The following is Gen. Grant's letter to
the citizens of Philadelphia who recently
tendered him a house and furniture in that
city:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE U.S.
CITY POINT, VA., JULY 3, 1863.

Messrs. George R. Stuart, A. E. Borda,
W. C. Kent, E. C. Knight, Davis Pease,
George Whitney and James Graham
Committee:

GENTLEMEN.—Through you the loyal
citizens of Philadelphia have seen fit to
present me with a house, lot and furniture in
your beautiful city. The letter notifying
me of this is just received.

I am with feelings of gratitude and pride
that I accept this substantial testimonial
of the esteem of your loyal citizens—grati-
tude, because it is evidence of a deep-set
determination on the part of a large num-
ber of citizens that this war shall go on
until the Union is restored; pride, that my
humble efforts in so great a cause should
attract such a token from a city of the
strangers to me.

I will not predict a day when we will
have peace again, with a Union restored.
But that that day will come is as sure as
as the rising of to-morrow's sun. I have never
doubted that in the darkest days of this
dark and terrible rebellion.

Till this happy day of peace does not
my family will occupy and enjoy your
magnificent present; but, until that, I do
not expect nor desire to see much of the
enjoyments of a home fire-side.

WM. B. STRONG
General Agent Southern Wis. Inv.
Gen. L. BRETHOLZ, Ticket Agent.

COMMERCIAL.

JANESVILLE, FEB. 2, 1865.
MCKEEY & BRO'S.

We make up prices as follows:
WHEAT—God to choice milling spring 1,000 lbs. \$1.40;
shipping grade 1,100 lbs. \$1.20.

FLOUR—Ford's best family 2,000 lbs. \$1.00.
BEEF—In request at 1,000 lbs. \$1.05 per lb.

BALLET—Ranges at \$0.60-\$1.25 per lb. for common
choice samples.

CORN—For hog feed 50 lbs. \$1.25 lbs.; shelled 50 lbs. \$0.80.

OATS—Good local and shipping demand at 52¢-60¢.

BEANS—Good to prime white 1,000 lbs. \$1.75.

POTATOES—Choice Meckinaw and Pease Blaw
Gauge.

TIMOTHY SEED—5 lbs. 75¢-84¢.

FLAX SEED—5 lbs. 20¢-22¢.

BUTTER—Good supply at 1,000 lbs. \$1.30.

Eggs—Plenty at 1,000 lbs. per dozen.

HIDES—Green 75¢-85¢; dry 12¢-14¢.

Sheep Pelts—Range from 75¢ to \$1.00 each.

Deerskin HOGS—Sell at 10,000 lbs. \$12.50 per lb.

Deerskin CATTLE—Live weight 3,000 lbs. \$50.00 cwt.

Ready-Made Clothing, Ladies' Furs,
Ladies' Cloaks and Shawls,
Hoods & Shoes, Carpets,
Oil Cloths, &c.

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